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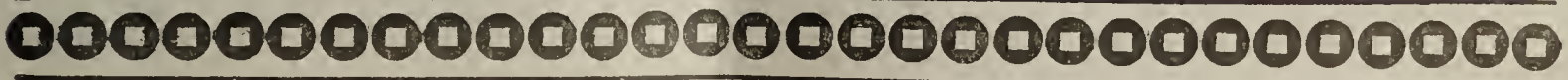
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1946-47



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Chief Medical Officer's Office,
Central Foundry Building,
Trafalgar Street, Bridgetown, No. 5,
Barbados, B.W.I.
16th October, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of Barbados for the year 1946-47, with appendices attached thereto.

I have the honour to be,
Sir

Your obedient servant,

H. D. WEATHERHEAD,
Chief Medical Officer.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Public Buildings,
Barbados.

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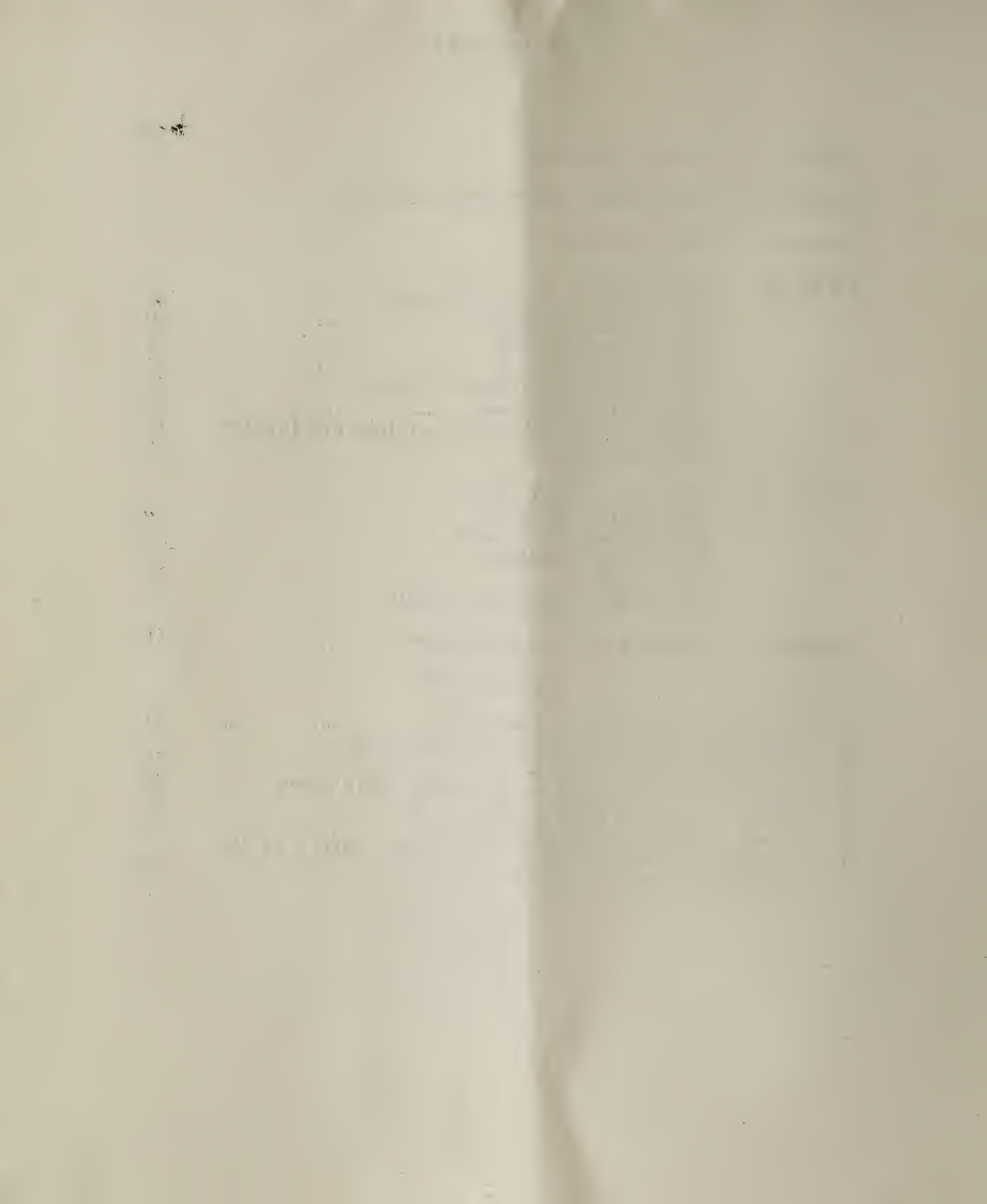
1947

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PART I. STAFF AND GENERAL REMARKS

Staff. The following medical officers were employed by the Government:—

Whole-time:— The Chief Medical Officer,
The Sanitation Officer,
The Bacteriologist and Pathologist,
The Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital
The Assistant Medical Superintendent, Mental
Hospital,
The Port Health Officer.

Part-time:— The Assistant Port Health Officer,
The Visiting Physician, Leper Hospital,
The Prison Medical Officer,
The Visiting Physician, Government Industrial
Schools.

2. The Parochial Authorities employed twelve part-time Parochial Medical Officers, two for the metropolitan parish of St. Michael and one for each of the remaining ten parishes.

3. The Medical Staff of the Barbados General Hospital was comprised of the Medical Superintendent, the Radiologist, three Visiting Surgeons with three Assistants, one Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, with one Assistant, one House Surgeon and Anaesthetist and three House Surgeons. Temporary part-time medical officers were also employed for work in connection with the out-patients' department.

4. *General Remarks.* The health of the Colony during the period under review remained similar to that of recent years. There were no outbreaks of diseases of dangerous epidemic types, although such comparatively mild diseases as mumps and chickenpox did occur in epidemic proportions.

5. The general diseases (circulatory, respiratory, digestive, etc.) were similar to those recorded for recent years, there being no indication of any large increase in any particular group.

6. There were no indications of any deterioration in the nutritional state of the population. There was a shortage of ground vegetables during the year due to the low rainfall but supplies of essential foodstuffs were maintained by imports and kept within reasonable prices by subsidisation.

7. Steady progress was made, particularly in the latter half of the period under review, in the arrangements for the reorganisation of the Health and Medical Services. A crystallisation of public opinion was noticeable during the time mentioned above and the Government were quick to press forward with the preparation of the much needed legislation for early presentation to the Legislature.

8. The appointment of Dr. J. W. Harkness, C.M.G., O.B.E., to the post of Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies is to be recorded with satisfaction. Once again the West Indies are privileged to have at their disposal the assistance and advice of an able public health officer with long colonial experience.

PART II. GENERAL AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

9. Figures given in this part of the Report with regard to deaths, diseases and statistics refer to the calendar year 1946, unless otherwise indicated.

General Diseases

10. *Cancer and other Tumours* accounted for 162 deaths, representing 4.9% of total deaths.

11. *Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Thrombosis* were given as the cause of death of 265 persons, representing 8.05% of total deaths.

12. *Diseases of the Circulatory System* were responsible for 303 deaths or 9.21% of total deaths.

13. *Diseases of the Respiratory System* caused 307 deaths or 9.30% of total deaths. It should be noted that deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis were not included in the above figures.

14. *Diseases of the Digestive System* produced 342 deaths or 10.39% of total deaths.

15. *Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System* accounted for 246 deaths representing 7.47% of total deaths.

16. *Nutritional diseases* were responsible for forty-six deaths or 1.39% of total deaths.

Communicable Diseases.

17. *Enteric Fever*:—Sixty-nine cases were notified as compared with seventy-one in 1945 and ninety-seven in 1944. The downward trend in the prevalence of this disease caused by filth is recorded with satisfaction although the figure is still much too high in relation to the population and what should be expected in a modern community. During the year family latrines of special design were established in certain rural areas where the incidence of the disease had been high for many years. Local Authorities were also supplied with similar latrines for demonstration purposes.

18. *Tuberculosis*:—107 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with eighty cases in 1945. There is nothing significant in the increase in notifications as these have been for many years less than the deaths recorded. The figure is high and very unsatisfactory in an island with such excellent climatic conditions. Barbados appears to be facing what England experienced after the Industrial Revolution, i.e. overcrowding in the cities and towns with a consequent rise in the incidence of tuberculosis. Whereas England has established control of the disease, except possibly during the war period, and "Captains of the men of death" have become cancer and circulatory diseases in place of tuberculosis, Barbados has now reached the stage of having to deal with increasing numbers of cases of tuberculosis due to overcrowding. The recent census revealed that out of a population of 192,841, there are 76,436 persons residing in the metropolitan parish of St. Michael. The problem is, therefore, closely related to housing and the degree of control established will depend largely on improved housing conditions and the setting up of proper public health organisation.

19. *Dysentery*:—Twenty-four cases were notified as compared with eleven in 1945. No differentiation was made as to the type of the disease.

20. *Diphtheria*:—Twenty-three cases were notified as compared with twelve for 1945 and fourteen for 1944. A supply of alum precipitated diphtheria toxoid for active immunisation was kept throughout the year for the use of private practitioners. It will not be possible to immunise pre-school and school children generally throughout the Colony until the reorganised public health services, setting up health centres (where immunisation clinics will be held) have been established.

21. *Venereal Diseases*:—The five venereal diseases were in evidence during the year, viz. *syphilis*, *gonorrhoea*, *granuloma inguinale*, *lympho granuloma venereum* and *chancroid*. There were 204 deaths due to syphilis, of these 110 occurred in children under five years of age, and of the 110 deaths, ninety were infants under one year of age. The number of deaths from syphilis represented 6.2% of the total deaths.

22. Venereal diseases are not notifiable, and therefore no accurate figures can be given as to the extent of these diseases in the community. The organisation remained the same as in previous years. One of the first steps to be taken, after reorganisation of the health services has been effected, will be to integrate the work of the various venereal disease units.

23. *Leprosy*:— Three cases were notified and there were two deaths therefrom. All indications point to the disappearance of this disease from the Colony. It may be that this position fits in with the stage of development given under Tuberculosis in paragraph 18, and we are now passing from such a disease of semi-civilisation as leprosy to tuberculosis, a disease of civilisation, and then to cancer and circulatory diseases.

24. *Tetanus*:— Fifty-four deaths occurred as a result of tetanus, thirty-one of these being infants under one year. This figure is high and most unsatisfactory as tetanus is a preventable disease. Here again the immunisation clinics which will be held at health centres when they are established will provide ample scope for the Medical Officers of Health and Public Health Nurses to prevent this disease, particularly in a group, such as agricultural workers, who are constantly exposed to the disease. The deaths from tetanus in infants under one year are due to infection of the cord caused by dirty instruments and unsterilised dressings used by untrained midwives. Comment was made in last year's report of efforts to establish a maternity hospital for the training of midwives. Good progress was made during the period under review and it is expected that this institution will shortly be put into use.

25. *Cerebrospinal Meningitis*:— Thirty-nine cases were notified as compared with 116 in 1945. It will be recalled that this disease was introduced into the Colony at the end of 1944 by returning labourers from the United States of America. The disease seems to be disappearing rapidly as most of the notifications recorded were received during the first half of the year under review. Further, Posterior Basic Meningitis in infants has not occurred and this disease is generally regarded as the reservoir of infection which keeps the disease present in a community with outbreaks at intervals.

26. *Infantile Paralysis*:— Two cases were notified. The first of these occurred in a returned labourer from Florida, United States of America, where a severe epidemic of the disease was taking place. The other was a young child of eighteen months, unconnected with the first case in any way whatsoever.

27. *Jaundice*:— Two types of communicable jaundice were seen during the period under review, viz., Weil's disease and catarrhal jaundice. Accurate figures cannot be given as the diseases are not notifiable. Weil's disease was seen chiefly in cane cutters and other agricultural labourers working in the cane fields. The rat population is very large in the cane fields of this island. Catarrhal jaundice was also seen and at one period of the year developed into a small epidemic. Now that the cause of catarrhal jaundice is known to be a heat resistant virus present in the faeces, urine and blood of patients, these outbreaks of catarrhal jaundice can be more readily understood.

28. *Malaria*:— The Colony remained free from malaria during the year. The measures introduced in 1944 to prevent entry of anophelines, viz. the disinsectisation of every schooner before coming alongside and similar precautions in regard to aircraft before landing, were carried out with great care.

PART III. VITAL STATISTICS.

29. The following are the principal vital statistical data for the calendar year ending 31st of December, 1946:—

Estimated population	....	....	....	195,398
Births registered	....	....	....	6,175
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	....	....	....	31.60
Deaths registered	....	....	....	3,289
Death rate per 1,000 of the population	....	....	....	16.83
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	160
Maternal mortality per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	5.92
Still birth rate per 100 live births	....	....	....	2.17

30. Tables showing a summary of the causes of death in each parish and in age-groups for the whole island are given as Appendices V and VI.

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

31. The population taken in the West Indian Census on the 9th of April, 1946 was 192,841. Prior to the Census of population at the 31st of December, 1945 was estimated to be 212,366. The population on the 31st of December, 1946 was estimated to be 195,398 and was made up as follows:—

Population taken in West Indian Census on 9th of April, 1946	....	....	....	....	192,841
Natural increase —					
Births exceeding deaths, for period 10th of April to 31st December, 1946	....	....	....	....	1,976
Immigration exceeding emigration for period 10th April to 31st December, 1946	....	....	....	....	581
Total	....	....	....	....	<u>195,398</u>

The density of population per square mile for the whole island was 1,161.

Births and birth rates:—

32. The number of births (6,175) was 128 in excess of the births recorded in 1945. The birth rate increased by 3.13 per thousand of the population giving a rate of 31.60.

Deaths and death rates:—

33. During the year 3,289 deaths were recorded, 125 more than in 1945. The death rate increased from 14.89 in 1945 to 16.83 in 1946.

Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality:—

34. The infant mortality rate of 160 per thousand live births showed an increase of eleven compared with the rate for 1945 which was 149 per thousand live births. There is no significance in the slight increase.

35. The maternal mortality rate decreased from 12.2 in 1945 to 5.92 per thousand live births in 1946. In 1944 the rate was 5.9, almost the same as that recorded for the year under review. The fluctuations in this rate, as mentioned in the last report, are probably due to the returns made by medical practitioners, as there have been no changes in the services available to the public.

PART IV. INSTITUTIONS.

The Barbados General Hospital

36. In the last three months of the period under review, i.e. January to March, 1947, much progress has to be recorded in the arrangements for integrating the Hospital into the general medical services of the Island. Legislation was completed for the consideration of the Legislature. The Bill contained the following Objects and Reasons:—

- (1) To Constitute the Barbados General Hospital a Government Institution, and to vest in the Executive Committee all property which now vests in the Hospital Board.
- (2) The Hospital should be subject to the general superintendence and direction of the Chief Medical Officer and should be run by a staff of Government officers and servants with a Medical Superintendent at their head.
- (3) It is proposed that there should be created a Hospital Advisory Committee which would consist of a Chariman and four other members to be appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The functions of this Committee would be to advise the Medical Superintendent in business matters.
- (4) The proposal to constitute the Barbados General Hospital a Government Institution is in accordance with the recommendations made by the Chief Medical Officer in paragraph 28 of his "Memorandum on the Medical Services of Barbados and Proposals for Reorganisation."

37. During 1946-47 it became more and more noticeable that the accommodation at the Hospital was not adequate enough to serve the population. It was necessary to make plans for the erection of temporary buildings to relieve the congestion in the wards. The work at the Hospital was also greatly hampered by the difficulty of obtaining resident medical staff.

The Mental Hospital.

38. This Government Institution has for the accommodation of patients thirty-one dormitories, four day rooms and 311 single rooms. Plans were made for increasing the above accommodation as for some time there had been considerable overcrowding. Attention was also given to improvements to buildings for the use of the staff.

39. The work at the Mental Hospital continued to be carried out most efficiently. Modern methods of treatment given by expert medical staff were available throughout the year. At the end of the

period under review there were 757 patients in residence, 321 males and 436 females. The expenditure in connection with the Institution for the financial year 1946-47 was £43,060. On the 22nd of April, 1946 a new matron from the United Kingdom, Miss M. S. McMunn, assumed duty.

The Leper Hospital.

40. This Institution, which is administered by Government, was well looked after and many improvements were made, both in regard to recreational facilities and treatment and well being of the patients. This staff exhibited great interest in their work and the high standard which prevailed was due mainly to their efforts.

41. There were forty-five patients in residence at the end of March, 1947, 26 males and 19 females. Three new cases were admitted and three discharged patients were re-admitted due to inability to earn a living outside the Institution. Six discharges were recorded. The expenditure for the financial year 1946-47 was £5,124. 15. 5. The expenditure for the after care of discharged patients amounted to £885. 3. 6.

The Prison Hospital.

42. There is accommodation for males and females in separate wards. The rate of illness was 2.5 among males and .36 among females.

The Government Industrial Schools.

43. The health of the juveniles was well maintained. Mild outbreaks of mumps occurred in the male and female sections. A new kitchen was built, on modern lines, at the Boys' Industrial School.

Parochial Almshouses.

44. There are eleven parochial institutions, one for each parish, which are designated "Almshouses" but which in reality are "Cottage hospitals" with sections for caring the aged and the destitute. Such diseases as typhoid fever, dysentery, chronic ulcers, and pneumonia are cared for in these institutions. Most of them also have separate accommodation for a limited number of midwifery cases, although these facilities are not used to any extent by the public due probably to the name "Almshouse." These institutions were not originally intended to serve as hospitals. They were established by land owners for the purpose of providing shelter for their aged labourers who were unable to work. In course of time sick persons, other than aged labourers, were admitted and thus gradually the institutions have assumed their present dual function of Almshouse and Cottage hospital. These institutions play a very great part in the curative aspect of medicine as the number of general hospital beds is very limited, just over 300 to serve a population of 195,398. For this reason more and more attention will have to be given them, not with the view of increasing curative at the expense of preventive measures, but with the object of improving such existing curative facilities as exist at present.

45. During the year the various Parochial Boards, under whose control the almshouses are placed, carried out many improvements and renovations to buildings. It is satisfactory to be able to record the great amount of interest exhibited by the Churchwardens, Guardians and staff at the Almshouses. The Parochial Medical Officers performed good work and gave individual attention to the patients under their care.

Maternal and Child Welfare Clinics and Creches.

46. There are three private agencies which have established child welfare clinics and another carries on a creche, viz.:—The Children's Goodwill League, the Baby Welfare League, the Christ Church Baby Welfare League, the St. Lawrence Child Health Centre. A grant of £24,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act enabled the Government to make arrangements for the establishment of a twenty bed Maternity Hospital with such ancillary departments as ante and post natal clinics. Much progress was made during the year towards the early opening of this Hospital. The main purpose for establishing the Hospital is to ensure that midwives are adequately and efficiently trained. Dr. A. P. Muir, the Visiting Obstetrician, who was sent to the United Kingdom to carry out a post graduate course in obstetrics returned to the Colony on the 8th of March, 1947 having completed his training. Miss J. G. Holland, the Matron of the Maternity Hospital arrived in the Colony on the 8th of March, 1947 and assumed duty.

47. The Children's Goodwill League continued its good work in the form of a creche and the provision of mid-day meals to certain necessitous school children, under the supervision of its Founder and Chairman, Mr. John Beckles, M.B.E. During the year 612 children were admitted to the Creche, and of this number six left having reached the school age. The number of meals served to school children from twelve elementary schools were 3,208.

48. The Baby Welfare League, with Mrs. Hanschell, M.B.E. as President, did good work. 258 babies were admitted to the clinic during the year and the total number of attendances was 2,776. There were thirty deaths, seventeen of which occurred at the General Hospital. Mothers were sent to the V.D. Clinic when this course was considered necessary.

49. The Christ Church Baby Welfare League, with Madame Ifill as President, carried on its work zealously on behalf of the children and babies of Christ Church. The average attendance of children who received treatment and nourishment was 210 monthly. On the 19th of December 1946, the children of the League were entertained and given small gifts. The opportunity was also taken to treat the inmates of the Christ Church Almshouse.

50. The St. Lawrence Child Health Centre, which has the voluntary services of Mrs. C. W. Stoute, a fully trained public health nurse, carried on its good work during the year. The average weekly attendance was thirty. This centre is organised as a well child clinic,

and is run on excellent lines. The work is purely preventive, with no curative aspect. The people of the district in which it is situated have responded extremely well.

Nursing Services.

51. The General Nursing Council met regularly during the year. At these meetings applications for registration were considered and cases requiring disciplinary action were investigated and dealt with. On one occasion the Council had the good fortune to welcome to a meeting Miss E. McManus and Miss B. Shenton, nursing representatives, from the United Kingdom. A thorough inspection was made by the nursing representatives during their stay in the Colony of nursing in all its various forms. Their visit should do much for the advancement of the nursing services.

52. The Barbados Nurses' Association, a private agency, continued to operate the grant given in 1944 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, for the establishment of a district nursing service in the metropolitan parish of St. Michael. The Chief Medical Officer, as before, gave the work general supervision. This Association operates a nurses' bureau which has been of great value to the community as well as the nurses.

PART V. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(a) GENERAL REMARKS.

53. As in previous years, the administration of hygiene and sanitation was in the hands of eleven separate and non-integrated bodies appointed on a parochial basis and consisting of laymen. The degree of central control remained weak and ineffective. As would be expected under such circumstances there was little if any progress made. The bright and more cheerful part of the picture, however, was the awakening of public opinion and the decision of Government to re-organise these services along the lines recommended by the Chief Medical Officer in his Memorandum. The proposals contained therein arrange for dividing the Colony into three administrative public health units, each with a population of approximately 65,000 persons and under the control of three Medical Officers of Health, one for each unit. The establishment of health centres with the required number of well trained public health nurses is also provided for. These nurses are regarded as the king pins in the scheme and besides working in the Centres will carry out health visiting in the homes of the people. The curative nursing service (district nursing and midwifery) is to be kept entirely separate, as far as personnel is concerned, from the preventive or public health division, but there will be close co-operation between the two groups in the carrying out of their respective duties.

54. The Sanitary Inspectors in the various parishes will remain servants of the parochial boards but will carry out their duties under the direct supervision of the Medical Officers of Health. It is er-

visaged that the Medical Officers of Health, Public Health Nurses and Sanitary Inspectors will carry out duties in connection with the schools as it is not intended to establish a separate school health service.

55. The General Board of Health, which is at present the central authority and of which the Chief Medical Officer is a member, will be abolished and the executive authority vested in a Director of Medical Services with an advisory Central Board of Health of which the Director will be Chairman. The powers of the Director with the advisory board will be greatly increased and thus the work of the local authorities (parochial boards) can be controlled and supervised. The personnel engaged in preventive work (Medical Officers of Health and Public Health Nurses) will be Government servants while those carrying out curative duties (Parochial Medical Officers and nurse-midwives) will remain parochial servants. It will be seen from the above remarks that the scheme makes provision for the Government to carry out the technical public health work which the local authorities are unable to provide and at the same time ensures that such work as it is possible for the local authorities to undertake, is properly supervised and integrated.

(b) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

56. No organised school medical service existed during the year and as already mentioned, the re-organisation scheme does not provide for a separate school health service as it is considered that the work in the schools can be carried out within the framework of the general public health organisation.

57. Children suffering from visual defects received treatment from Dr. C. H. StJohn, Senior Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon of the General Hospital. Dental treatment was carried out by Dr. C. Payne and Dr. F. M. O. Alleyne. Under the above 233 children were treated for visual defects. There were 10,572 extractions of carious teeth, 86 fillings and 671 children were treated for gum conditions.

58. Improvements were made to a number of school latrines and at some schools new ones were erected. The Government Sanitary Inspectors paid frequent visits to school premises and forwarded reports on their findings to the appropriate authorities.

(c) HEALTH EDUCATION.

59. Pupils of elementary schools received instruction in hygiene and sanitation from their schools teachers. Lectures and talks were given by the Chief Medical Officer throughout the year to selected groups including school teachers. Films dealing with health were exhibited by means of a mobile cinema unit throughout the Colony. Special mention must be made of the very excellent co-operation shown by the press in getting information over to the public.

(d) HOUSING.

60. The houses of the poorer sections of the population are mostly built of imported lumber and shingles. The average sizes are one to three rooms, of an overall dimension of 12' x 10' to 20' x 14', with a lean-to kitchen at the back. A great many are in urgent need of repair and should unhesitatingly be condemned as unfit for human habitation; many are overcrowded. A survey, under the direction of the Housing Board, of 8,000 of these houses within the City boundary of Bridgetown shows that 62% are owned by the occupants; nearly all the houses are on rented land. 3,000 were considered unfit for habitation and 4,000 needed repair and/or enlargement. The survey was based on standards of overcrowding, density and structural conditions laid down by the Town Planning and Housing Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

61. The first Government housing scheme of sixty-six houses was completed in 1941. A second scheme, adopting the system of laying out an estate in plots with proper roads and fences, and supplying each house with a flush latrine, shower bath and individual stand-pipe, where structurally sound houses can be moved from congested areas, is at present being implemented.

62. Legislation to co-ordinate all housing activities under a central authority with a proper relation to slum clearance and town planning development was introduced in the Legislature during the past session, but has not yet become law.

63. The Government has acquired a large suburban estate for housing development and a Committee has submitted recommendations for its utilisation. The Government has under consideration proposals to acquire further land within the City area for housing purposes. An experimental coral stone house with timber and asbestos roof has been constructed to ascertain post war costs and develop methods of construction. The Housing Board, which will be replaced by a department of Government when the Bill referred to becomes law, is at present advised on all technical matters by the Government's Architect and Town Planning Officer.

(e) FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

64. A most valuable report on the state of nutrition in Barbados, written by Dr. B. S. Platt, was received during 1945. This report was considered by the Standing Nutrition Committee of which the Chief Medical Officer is Chairman, and concrete recommendations were submitted to the Government. Some of the proposals contained in the report, such as the ennoblement of flour and the canning of green vegetables, do not lend themselves to local action and therefore it will be necessary to wait until such procedures are put into effect elsewhere before they can be adopted here. The appointment of a Nutritional Assistant to the Education Department during 1946 should do much to improve nutrition amongst school children.

65. Throughout the year under review the control of prices and subsidisation of certain foodstuffs continued. These measures did a great deal to keep the staple foods within the purchasing power of the lower income groups.

PART VI. TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL.

66. Dr. F. N. Grannum, Sanitation Officer returned to the Colony during the year having successfully completed his course of training in public health at Harvard University. Dr. A. P. Muir completed his post graduate course in obstetrics in Edinburgh and returned to the Colony on the 8th of March, 1947. Another nurse from the General Hospital went to the United Kingdom under the London County Council's training scheme for West Indian nurses. This brings the number in training under the scheme to four. Two nurses were sent to the Public Health Training School in Jamaica to take courses in public health nursing. Courses of training were organised for Sanitary Inspectors and Public Health Nurses. Sixteen Sanitary Inspectors and five Public Health Nurses obtained local certificates.

H. D. WEATHERHEAD,
Chief Medical Officer.

APPENDIX I.

PAROCHIAL EXPENDITURE ON SANITATION FOR 1946—47.

Parish.	1946—47.					
St. Michael	£29,959	9	0½
Christ Church	3,676	6	8
St. George	847	0	10
St. Philip	967	16	11½
St. John	534	8	3
St. James	760	16	9½
St. Thomas	559	13	8½
St. Peter	937	17	6
St. Lucy	867	17	4
St. Joseph	1,026	11	5½
St. Andrew	861	7	8
Total	£40,999	6	2½

BARBADOS

APPENDIX II.

COST OF PAROCHIAL POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION, 1946—47

Parish	No. of persons who received any kind of Poor Relief	No. of persons who received Medical Relief	No. of persons who received Cash Relief	No. of persons who received Relief in Kind	No. of persons housed in Almshouse for non-medical reasons (Destitute)	No. of persons who received Medical Relief in Almshouse	No. of persons buried at Parish expense	Total cost of Relief
St. Michael ...	9,383	2,934	2,733	5,028	394	1,134	185	£51,971 4 9
Ch. Church ...	2,995	2,343	432	—	90	86	21	7,617 7 3
St. George ...	649	446	296	9	38	185	22	3,877 15 3
St. Philip ...	1,327	1,014	458	7	32	222	13	6,578 11 10½
St. John ...	2,147	2,091	133	143	36	250	18	3,356 7 7½
St. James ...	596	168	275	1	32	204	5	3,577 13 5
St. Thomas ...	823	674	121	3	25	184	8	3,163 18 1
St. Peter ...	471	348	128	—	28	142	9	2,867 13 6½
St. Lucy ...	745	432	368	—	16	176	11	4,018 11 10½
St. Joseph ...	731	565	183	20	10	173	8	2,125 15 9½
St. Andrew ...	293	211	55	9	36	98	9	2,227 15 1½
Total ...	20,160	11,226	5,182	5,221	737	2,854	309	91,382 14 8

APPENDIX III

The Annual Report of the Acting Port Health Officer for the Year 1946.

There has been no change in the staff since the last Annual Report. Dr. J. A. Browne and Dr. A. G. Bancroft continue to act as Port Health Officer and Assistant Port Health Officer respectively. Staff.

2. Dr. J. A. Browne was away on two weeks leave of absence from 8th—22nd August, 1946. Dr. R. L. Renwick acted as Port Health Officer during this period. Dr. A. G. Bancroft was away on two weeks vacation leave from 20th January, 1946—3rd February, 1946, and also for two days on 30th and 31st December, 1946. On both occasions Dr. A. L. Stuart acted as Assistant Port Health Officer. Leave.

3. During the year 910 vessels arrived at Bridgetown and were boarded by the Port Health Officer and Assistant Port Health Officer. (Please refer to Table "A" re Rig of vessels, of what nationality they were etc.) This year's arrivals show an increase of two hundred and twelve as compared with those of the previous year. The following is a statement of the arrivals for the past five years including the year under review:— No. of Arrivals

Year					Arrivals
1942	....	....	....	....	485
1943	....	....	....	....	509
1944	....	....	....	....	682
1945	....	....	....	....	698
1946	....	....	....	....	910

4 This year saw the arrival of 1,232 planes, of which 1,148 were British, 75 American, 8 Dutch, and one Costa Rican. 10,751 passengers arrived by air and were inspected. 968 passengers were under Medical Surveillance. There were also 1,015 passengers intransit. No. of Planes and Passengers.

5. There were five arrivals from ports infected or suspected of being infected with quarantinable diseases. Arrivals from infected ports.

6. Medical inspection was carried out on passengers and crews of all ships that arrived from infected ports. There were also routine inspections of all 3rd class and deck passengers arriving at this port on steamships and also on passengers and crews of sailing vessels. Medical inspection carried out.

Total No. of
crews for year.

7. The total number of crews of vessels that arrived at the port of Bridgetown during the year was 20,948, of these 5,743 were medically inspected.

No. of passengers
for Barbados.

8. The number of passengers who arrived for Barbados during the year was 4,177 3rd class and deck, 23 were 2nd class and 1,124 1st class.

Intransit
Passengers.

9. The passengers intransit totalled 3,393. Of these 1,897 were 1st class, 121 2nd class and 1,375 3rd class.

Passengers and
stowaways medi-
cally inspected.

10. The total number of passengers medically inspected was 5,441. There were also 4 stowaways who were medically inspected. Two of them were intransit.

Passengers placed
under Medical
surveillance.

11. During the year six passengers were placed under medical surveillance.

Vessels boarded
to seal wireless.

12. There were no vessels boarded at night for the purpose of allowing the Customs Authorities to seal the wireless.

Fumigations.

13. Eight vessels were fumigated under Careenage Regulations free of charge during the year. No rats were destroyed.

Quarantine mea-
sures enforced.

14. Quarantine measures were enforced throughout the year against Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Haiti, Colombia, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic.

Tonnage.

15. The total tonnage of vessels that arrived during the year is 863,742. (Steamships being 833,851 and sailing vessels 29,891).

J. A. BROWNE,
Acting Port Health Officer,
Barbados,
11th July, 1947.

TABLE "A"

Nationality	Steam-ships	Schooners	3 mast Schooners	4 mast Schooners	Sloops	Tugs	Yachts	Tankers	Warships	Total
British	211	512	2	—	28	—	1	6	7	767
American	88	5	1	—	—	1	2	—	5	102
Norwegian	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
French	6	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Honduran	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dutch ...	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Greek ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Danish	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colombian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Argentine	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	324	526	4	—	28	1	4	11	12	910

APPENDIX IV.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE INSPECTING FIELD FORCE
FOR THE YEAR 1946—47.

(a) Inspections:—

Houses inspected	....	....	....	....	23,576
Water closets	....	....	....	....	998
Pit closets	....	....	....	....	11,229
Pail closets	....	....	....	....	2,697
Pails or buckets	....	....	....	....	1,443
Pit holes	....	....	....	....	5,649
Privy middens	....	....	....	....	198
Using in common	....	....	....	....	1,699
Premises keeping animals	....	....	....	....	8,546
Urinals to stables	....	....	....	....	2,023
Manure heaps	....	....	....	....	1,512
Water receptacles	....	....	....	....	3,926
Surface wells	....	....	....	....	386

(b) Nuisances:—

Full pit closets	....	....	....	....	176
Insanitary pit closets	....	....	....	....	11
Full and/or insanitary pails	....	....	....	....	238
Full and/or insanitary pit holes	....	....	....	....	93
Insanitary privy middens	....	....	....	....	4
Premises with no sanitary arrangements	....	....	....	....	226
Premises with disused tins, bottles, etc.	....	....	....	....	709
Structurally defective latrines	....	....	....	....	641
Manure heaps breeding flies	....	....	....	....	556
No. of premises on which mosquitoes were found breeding	....	....	....	....	472
Premises keeping animals contrary to the bye-laws	....	....	....	....	64
Total number of nuisances	....	....	....	....	<u>3,190</u>

Rat Destruction.

Poisonous bait set	....	....	....	....	36,845
No. of rats destroyed, trapped and found poisoned	....	....	....	....	10,424
No. of mice destroyed, trapped and found poisoned	....	....	....	....	2,468

APPENDIX V.

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1946.

DISEASES	NUMBER REGISTERED IN														TOTAL											
	St. Michael		X. Church		St. George		St. Philip		St. John		St. James		St. Thomas		St. Peter		St. Lucy		St. Joseph		St. Andrew		Person			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ...	145	139	20	19	9	11	11	24	11	12	6	8	7	4	12	10	15	16	7	4	8	1	251	248	499	
II. Cancer and other Tumours ...	20	65	3	12	1	7	4	13	—	3	4	6	1	5	1	6	3	4	—	1	—	3	37	125	162	
III. Rheumatic Diseases, Diseases of Nutrition and of the Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases ...	13	35	4	4	4	3	3	3	6	4	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	2	2	5	36	65	101	
IV. Diseases of the Blood and Haematopoietic Organs ...	3	5	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	12	
V. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	
VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ...	54	91	9	17	6	14	10	13	3	5	4	13	7	7	5	7	6	6	3	5	1	10	108	189	297	
VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	60	75	2	11	7	6	6	15	6	7	12	22	3	10	10	12	6	9	5	3	7	9	124	179	303	
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	59	61	7	14	17	17	5	9	5	8	6	7	20	10	10	12	9	6	5	3	9	9	152	155	307	
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System ...	73	62	17	29	12	8	9	16	—	4	19	19	5	8	9	6	9	9	3	7	12	6	168	174	342	
X. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ...	65	58	11	9	18	14	11	6	1	3	5	5	4	6	4	1	4	2	5	6	3	5	131	115	246	
XI. Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State ...	—	22	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	37	37
XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	
XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
XIV. Congenital Malformations ...	6	9	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	19	31	
XV. Early Infancy ...	100	77	19	14	11	18	21	21	7	16	16	9	11	11	15	15	8	8	22	11	9	8	239	208	447	
XVI. Senility ...	31	127	9	35	10	16	11	30	5	8	1	5	2	2	—	3	—	1	2	10	1	—	72	237	309	
XVII. Violent or Accidental Deaths ...	20	17	1	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	30	21	51	
XVIII. Causes of Deaths not determined ...	22	28	6	5	6	4	10	9	4	2	5	4	10	5	2	—	1	3	3	—	2	1	66	66	132	
Total, All Groups ...	675	874	109	179	103	120	163	75	53	75	79	104	66	80	76	80	61	68	57	54	54	58	1435	1854	2589	

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COUNTY OF ...

APPENDIX VI.

CAUSES OF DEATHS, ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS, REGISTERED IN BARBADOS DURING THE YEAR 1946.

REF. No. (1)	CAUSES OF DEATH (2)	Under one year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	10 years to 20 years	20 years &c.	30 years &c.	40 years &c.	50 years &c.	60 years &c.	70 years &c.	80 years &c.	90 years and over	Not stated	Total														
		M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Total												
I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES																														
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...			1		2	2	1	1	1						6	4	10												
2	Plague ...																													
3	Scarlet Fever ...																													
4	Whooping Cough ...		1														1	1												
5	Diphtheria ...	1			1	1										1	2	3												
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...		1		1	1	7	10	14	19	15	13	9	8	6	4	1	3	1	1			55	59	114					
7	All other forms of tuberculosis ...	1			1				1	1			1										4	1	5					
8	Purulent infection and septicæmia (non-puerperal) ...	2	2			1			1	1		1		2	4				2					10	6	16				
9	Dysentery ...	1	4	2	4					2	1	1	3	1	1		2			1				10	14	24				
10	Malaria ...																													
11	Syphilis ...	49	41	12	5	1	2		1	1	4	2	10	5	12	11	11	15	8	7	3	3		1		111	93	204		
12 (a)	Influenza with respiratory complications ...	2	1		1			1					1	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	2				10	16	26			
12 (b)	Virus or without—complications specified ...	1																								1		1		
13	Smallpox ...																													
14	Measles ...																													
15	Typhus fever ...																													
16	Diseases due to helminths ...		1	1	2	2																				3	6	9		
17	Other infective or parasitic diseases:—																													
17 (a)	Tetanus ...	11	20			2		1		2	1		1	1	5		2	1	2	1	1	1	2				20	34	54	
17 (b)	Leprosy ...										1																2		2	
17 (c)	Cerebro-spinal (Meningococcal) Meningitis ...							2		1		2	1	3				2									8	3	11	
17 (d)	Acute Poliomyelitis ...																													
17 (e)	Other Infective or parasitic diseases ...	3	2					1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1										10	9	19	
	Total, Group I	71	72	16	12	7	4	3	2	13	15	26	28	33	30	31	26	26	28	14	15	9	12		4	2		251	248	499
II. CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS																														
18	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the buccal cavity and pharynx ...								1			1															2	1	3	
19	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the digestive organs and peritoneum ...												1	4	6	7	10	8	16	5	10	1	3				25	46	71	
20	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the respiratory system ...															2	2										2	3	5	
21	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the uterus ...									1		4		18		8		10		3		3						47	47	
22	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the breast ...											2		3		1		4		4								14	14	
23	Cancer and other malignant tumours of other or unspecified organs ...												1					4	2	1	8	2	2				8	12	20	
24	Non-malignant tumours or tumours of undetermined nature ...								1																			2	2	
	Total, Group II								2		1	1	7	5	27	7	21	15	32	6	25	3	10				37	125	162	

CAUSES OF DEATHS, ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS, REGISTERED IN BARBADOS DURING THE YEAR 1946.

REF. No.	CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	10 years to 20 years	20 years &c.	30 years &c.	40 years &c.	50 years &c.	60 years &c.	70 years &c.	80 years &c.	90 years and over	Not stated	Total														
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total												
III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS, OTHER GENERAL DISEASES AND VITAMIN-DEFICIENCY DISEASES																														
25	Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	3	6				
26	Chronic rheumatism and gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	5
27	Diabetes mellitus	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	5	1	5	4	5	29								
28	Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
29	Other general diseases	4	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	6	14				
30	Vitamin-deficiency diseases	3	5	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	5	2	1	3	46												
	Total Group III.	7	10	3	4	...	1	3	2	...	1	4	3	5	6	4	7	101												
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS																														
31	Pernicious and other anemias	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	10					
32	Leukæmias, aleukæmias and other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
	Total, Group IV.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	12					
V. CHRONIC POISONING AND INTOXICATION																														
33	Chronic or acute alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	
34	Other chronic poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total, Group V.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4			
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS																														
35	Non-meningococcal meningitis	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	6	10										
36	Diseases of the medulla and spinal cord other than locomotor ataxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
37	Intra-cranial lesions of the vascular origin	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	10	15	17	36	25	42	25	44	265						
38	Mental disorders and deficiency	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
39	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6		
40	Other diseases of the nervous system	2	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	12	14										
41	Diseases of the eye, ear and their annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Group VI.	2	6	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	2	...	9	7	10	16	19	37	26	44	25	45	9	24	3	5	108	189	297

CAUSES OF DEATHS, ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS, REGISTERED IN BARBADOS DURING THE YEAR 1946.

REF. No.	CAUSES OF DEATH (2)	Under one year		1 year to 3 years		3 years to 5 years		5 years to 10 years		10 years to 20 years		20 years &c.		30 years &c.		40 years &c.		50 years &c.		60 years &c.		70 years &c.		80 years &c.		90 years and over		Not stated		Total			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM																																	
42	Pericarditis (including chronic rheumatic pericarditis)	1	1	1	1	2
43	Chronic affections of the valves and endocardium	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	3	2	4	7	13	20	
44	Diseases of the myocardium, including aneurysm of the heart	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	9	4	13	13	14	24	11	19	1	...	...	...	53	62	115
45	Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10
46	Other diseases of the heart	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	2	6	6	7	12	5	10	3	4	...	...	...	28	39	67
47	Arteriosclerosis and gangrene	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	7	6	10	14	3	18	1	4	...	...	26	48	74
48	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Total, Group VII		3	5	2	1	1	2	1	3	7	7	9	6	19	13	28	37	35	58	17	43	2	4	124	179	303	
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM																																	
49	Bronchitis	23	21	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	33	34	67	
50 (a)	Pneumonia Promay	5	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	1	2	5	1	5	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	20	19	39	
(b)	Pneumonia other than promay	37	31	12	17	3	3	2	6	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	9	7	6	5	2	5	...	3	...	81	88	169		
51	Pleurisy (non-tuberculous)	
52	Other diseases of the respiratory system, except tuberculosis	7	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	18	14	32
Total, Group VIII		72	55	17	25	3	4	3	8	2	4	2	9	3	5	12	6	12	4	15	13	6	8	5	10	...	4	...	152	155	307		
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM																																	
53	Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	7	
54	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	88	98	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	112	217	
55	Diarrhoea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2 years of age and over)	2	4	2	1	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	3	1	1	3	...	1	6	9	1	4	1	1	...	20	29	49			
56	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	
57	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	11	9	20		
58	Cirrhosis of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	
59	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages, including biliary calculi	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	7	17		
60	Other diseases of the digestive system	3	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	
Total, Group IX		96	107	21	15	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	8	1	8	8	8	10	2	8	11	11	4	6	1	1	...	168	174	342		

CAUSES OF DEATHS, ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS, REGISTERED IN BARBADOS DURING THE YEAR 1946.

REF. No. (1)	CAUSES OF DEATH (2)	Under one year		1 year to 3 years		3 years to 5 years		5 years to 10 years		10 years to 20 years		20 years &c.		30 years &c.		40 years &c.		50 years &c.		60 years &c.		70 years &c.		80 years &c.		90 years and over		Not stated		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
	X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL SYSTEMS (NOT VENEREAL OR CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY OR THE PUERPERIUM)																															
61	Nephritis	6	6	7	2	1	1	3	...	2	2	3	7	5	6	15	12	19	14	22	20	23	24	8	12	...	4	...	...	114	110	224
62	Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
63	Calculi of the urinary passages ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Diseases of the bladder, except tumours ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
65	Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
66	Diseases of the prostate ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	9	
67	Other diseases of the genital organs, not specified as venereal or connected with pregnancy or the puerperal state ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
	Total, Group X	6	7	7	2	1	1	3	...	2	2	3	7	5	7	16	13	20	14	27	22	29	24	11	12	1	4	...	...	131	115	246
	XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILD-BIRTH, AND THE PUERPERAL STATE																															
68	Diseases and accidents of pregnancy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
69	Abortion without mention of septic conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
70	Post-abortion infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
71	Infection during childbirth and the puerperium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
72	Other accidents and diseases of childbirth and the puerperium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total, Group XI ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
	XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE																															
73	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	
	XIII. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT																															
74	Diseases of the bones and organs of movement, except tuberculosis and rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
	XIV. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS																															
75	Congenital malformation (still births excepted)	6	15	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19	31	

APPENDIX VII.

Table showing a summary of the main causes of morbidity for which patients were treated at the Barbados General Hospital.

Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases
Abortion	157	Gangrene	31
Abrasions	56	Gastro-enteritis	38
Abscesses	323	Glaucoma	20
Adenitis	120	Haematoma	25
Adenoids	88	Hernia	186
Anaemia	30	Hydrocele	25
Aneurism	9	Jaundice	81
Appendicitis	465	Marasmus	103
Arthritis	46	Menorrhagia	47
Bronchitis	83	Nephritis	60
Broncho-pneumonia	99	Neuritis	7
Burns	114	Oedema	14
Carbuncle	21	Orchitis	19
Carcinoma	67	Osteomyelitis	38
Cardiac disease	79	Paraphimosis	22
Cataract	54	Pelvic Cellulitis	18
Cellulitis	107	Peritonitis	45
Cerebrospinal meningitis	25	Phimosis	11
Colic	15	Pleurisy	47
Colitis	8	Pneumonia	295
Conjunctivitis	23	Poisoning	74
Constipation	52	Pyrexia	46
Convulsions	35	Salpingitis	11
Cysts	61	Septicaemia	10
Diabetes	45	Stricture	16
Diarrhoea	83	Syphilis	37
Dysentery	18	Tetanus	63
Dysmenorrhoea	17	Tonsillitis	118
Endometritis	16	Toxaemia	129
Enteric Fever	60	Tuberculosis	41
Fibroid	261	Tumours	28
Fractures	293	Ulcers	154

